

paration of weapons of warfare, and Mars being the god of war, Mars became the patron of iron; and very frequently in old books we read of the "martial preparations," by which is meant preparations of iron, and the mode of administering them was to put a sword into a water-trough and allow it to lie there and rust, and to let the people drink of the water. Of course, it was a very mild chalybeate water that could be got in this way. But, still, very mild preparations of iron, if continued for a long period of time, will produce a very marked effect; and distinct results were obtained in ancient times from this very mild way of giving iron.—*Lancet*.

CHLOROSIS TREATED BY SULPHUR.—Dr. Schulz calls attention to the value of sulphur in certain cases of anæmia and to the excellent results obtained by the use of sulphur waters in malarial cachexia. He draws the following conclusions: (1) In cases of pure chlorosis in which iron proves inefficient, the general condition is decidedly improved by sulphur. (2) After the administration of sulphur has gone on for some time, treatment with iron can be commenced and continued with success. (3) In cases of chlorosis complicated with catarrhal and inflammatory conditions of the digestive tract, sulphur is contra-indicated.—*Berlin klin. Wochens.*

ARSENIC IN LEUKEMIA.—At a meeting of the Clinical Society of London, Drew (*Lancet*, 1892, No. 3588, p. 1244) presented a case of leukemia in a man in which after a course of three months of treatment with liquor arsenicalis in gradually increasing doses up to one hundred minims daily the greatly enlarged spleen became much reduced in size, while the proportion of colorless blood corpuscles diminished from 1:14 red to 1:400. The number of red corpuscles was increased, but the proportion of hemoglobin underwent but little change.—*Medical News*.

CREASOTE IN TUBERCULOSIS.—Penrose (*Medical Record*, April 9, 1892) reports upwards of one hundred cases of pulmonary tuberculosis which have been treated with creasote. All of the cases improved, and though none were cured, owing to the advanced stage

of the disease, many of the patients are now at work who would, in all probability, have died but for the use of the drug. He thinks it most important that pure beechwood creasote should be used, and the dose gradually increased.

Miscellaneous.

RESOLUTION OF THE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS OF OTTAWA.—At a meeting held this 1st day of August, 1892, of the Ottawa members of the Bathurst and Rideau Medical Association, which includes all the registered medical practitioners resident in the city of Ottawa, the following resolution was carried unanimously:

Resolved: That this meeting having been officially informed of the action of the Dominion Government whereby by Order in Council "Every qualified medical practitioner whose name is registered in the Medical Register of the province in which he resides is appointed an authorized medical practitioner for the purpose of issuing medical certificates as required by the Civil Service Act," they desire to express their full appreciation of the courtesy thus extended to the members of the medical profession throughout Canada; and they believe also that this course is in the interest of the members of the Civil Service, equitable towards the members of the medical profession, and equally protective to the interests of the Government, as compared with the former regulation of having only one authorized physician in each locality.

Resolved: That this meeting is of the opinion that it would be well for the Government to adopt and have printed a form of blank medical certificate to be filled out by physicians giving such to civil servants who are ill and under their care.

Resolved: That whilst the members of this Association desire to express the opinion that there is no body of men who would more readily condemn a physician for wilfully issuing an unwarranted and unworthy medical certificate than the members of the medical profession, and whilst they declare that such a physician would be deserving of the severest censure and his name should be erased by the Government from the list of authorized medical practitioners, yet inasmuch as there are cases where the trained medical mind is enabled to discover slight symptoms of disease, indicating serious possibilities in the near future, where divulgence might thwart the chance of cure, together with the fact that the lines of professional secrecy are inelastic and demand invariably the most honorable observance, it would be but justice that before any physician's name is removed by Order in Council from the list of authorized medical practitioners under the Act for reported irregularity